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No. 25 OF 1892.

# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

## CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

**Received up to 22nd June 1892.**

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **URDU.** | | | | | |
| | *Bi-monthly.* | | | 1892. | 1892. | |
| 1 | Agra Punch ... ... | Agra ... | Ahíd-ul-din ... | 15th June ... | 16th June ... | ... |
| 2 | Jubilee Paper ... ... | Lucknow ... | Yáqúb Khán ... | 16th " ... | 21st " ... | 300 copies. |
| 3 | Kanauj Punch ... ... | Kanauj (Farukhabad.) | Bhaggú Khán ... | 15th " ... | 16th " ... | 275 " |
| | *Tri-monthly.* | | | | | |
| 4 | Hámid-ul-Akhbár ... | Moradabad ... | Iláhi Bakhsh ... | 14th " ... | " " ... | 200 " |
| 5 | Indian Graphic ... ... | Lucknow ... | Maharaj Krishn ... | 10th " ... | 19th " ... | 180 " |
| 6 | Latif-ul-Akhbár... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Muhammad Latif Khán. | 17th " ... | 20th " ... | ... |
| 7 | Urdu Akhbár ... ... | Moradabad ... | Abdul Aziz ... | 12th " ... | 16th " ... | 125 copies. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 8 | Agra Akhbár ... ... | Agra ... | Tajammul Husain ... | 14th " ... | 17th " ... | 262 " |
| 9 | Akhbár-i-Álam ... ... | Meerut ... | Muqarrab Husain Khán. | " " ... | " " ... | 65 " |
| 10 | Alwaqt ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Muhammad Sa'id ... | 15th " ... | " " ... | ... |
| 11 | Anjuman-i-Hind ... | Lucknow ... | Kishun Lál ... | 18th " ... | 22nd " ... | 158 copies. |
| 12 | Azád ... ... | " ... | Ashraf Ali ... | 17th " ... | 18th " ... | 250 " |
| 13 | Cawnpore Gazette ... | Cawnpore ... | Hagnám Singh ... | 15th " ... | " " ... | 450 " |
| 14 | Colonel ... ... | Moradabad ... | Banwári Lál ... | 16th " ... | 19th " ... | 250 " |

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | URDU—(*concluded*). | | | 1892. | 1892. | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 15 | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ... | Bareilly ... | Thakur Prasád ... | 11th June ... | 16th June ... | 250 copies. |
| 16 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ... | Rámpur ... | Muhammad Husain, | 20th " ... | 22nd " ... | 446 " |
| 17 | Fitnah ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Nizám Ahmad ... | 16th " ... | 20th " ... | 500 " |
| 18 | Hindustání ... ... | Lucknow ... | Gangá Prasád Varmá, | 15th " ... | 17th " ... | 300 " |
| 19 | Jám-i-Jamshed ... ... | Moradabad ... | Jamshed Ali ... | 5th " ... | 16th " ... | 150 " |
| 20 | Kárnámah ... ... | Lucknow ... | Muhammad Yáqúb... | 17th " ... | 21st " ... | 250 " |
| 21 | Káyasth Akhbár... ... | " ... | Ganga Bakhsh Singh, | 8th " ... | 16th " ... | 735 " |
| 22 | Káyasth Reformer ... | Bareilly ... | Thákur Prásad ... | 11th " ... | " " ... | 300 " |
| 23 | Matla-i-Núr ... ... | Cawnpore ... | Gauri Shankar ... | J8th " ... | 22nd " ... | 50 " |
| 24 | Mihr-i-Nimroz ... ... | Bijnor ... | Karím-ullah ... | 14th " ... | 18th " ... | 385 " |
| 25 | Nayar-i-Ázam ... ... | Moradabad ... | Amjad Ali ... | 13th " ... | 20th " ... | 250 " |
| 26 | Najm-ul-Akhbár ... | Etáwah ... | Rúh-ullah Khán ... | 16th " ... | 19th " ... | 175 " |
| 27 | Nasím-i-Agra ... ... | Agra ... | Jamna Dás Biswas... | 15th " ... | 17th " ... | 450 " |
| 28 | Násir-i-Hind ... ... | " ... | Muhammad Ali ... | 16th " ... | 19th " ... | 40 " |
| 29 | Nizám-ul-Mulk ... ... | Moradabad ... | Fahim-ul-din ... | 18th " ... | 21st " ... | 250 " |
| 30 | Núr-ul-Anwár ... ... | Cawnpore ... | Abdul Hamíd ... | 11th " ... | " " ... | 196 " |
| 31 | Oudh Punch ... ... | Lucknow ... | Sajjád Husain ... | 16th " ... | " " ... | 450 " |
| 32 | Rahbar ... ... | Moradabad ... | Partáp Krishn ... | " " ... | 13th " ... | 160 " |
| 33 | Riáz-ul-Akhbár ... ... | Gorakhpur ... | Nizám Ahmad ... | " " ... | 20th " ... | 325 " |
| 34 | Rohilkhand Punch ... | Moradabad ... | Jamshed Ali ... | 5th " ... | 16th " ... | 150 " |
| 35 | Sarkhail Punch ... ... | Ballia ... | Aghá Hasan ... | 7th " ... | 21st " ... | ... |
| 36 | Tamannái ... ... | Lucknow ... | Puran Chand ... | 16th " ... | " " ... | 125 " |
| 37 | Tohfa-i-Hind ... ... | Bijnor ... | Jairáj Singh ... | 13th " ... | 18th " ... | 304 " |
| 38 | Túti-i-Hind ... ... | Meerut ... | Sajjád Husain ... | 16th " ... | " " ... | 150 " |
| | *Daily.* | | | | | |
| 39 | Oudh Akhbár ... ... | Lucknow ... | Sheo Prasád ... | 16th to 22nd " ... | 16th to 22nd " ... | 540 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| | URDU-ENGLISH. | | | | | |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | | | |
| 40 | Aligarh Institute Gazette ... | Aligarh ... | Alím-ul-lah ... | 14th, 18th & 21st June. | 16th, 19th & 22nd June. | 464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| | HINDI. | | | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | | | |
| 41 | Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak ... | Farukhabad ... | Náráyan Dás ... | For June ... | 22nd June ... | 330 copies. |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 42 | Almora Akhbár ... ... | Almora ... | Sadá Nand ... | 13th June ... | 16th " ... | 105 " |
| 43 | Bhárat Jiwan ... ... | Benares ... | Rám Krishn, Varma, | 20th " ... | 22nd " ... | 1,500 " |
| 44 | Prayág Samáchár ... | Allahabad ... | Jagan Náth ... | 16th " ... | 18th " ... | 400 " |
| 45 | Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar ... | Udaipur ... | Áshyáchálak Dán ... | 13th " ... | 17th " ... | 100 " |
| | *Daily.* | | | | | |
| 46 | Hindustán ... ... | Kálákankar (Partábgarh). | Deva Charan ... | 15th to 21st " ... | 16th to 22nd " ... | 470 " |
| | URDU-HINDI. | | | | | |
| | *Monthly.* | | | | | |
| 47 | Játi Samáchár ... ... | Kagarol (Agra), | Kanhai Singh ... | For May ... | 19th " ... | 650 " |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 48 | Káshi Pattriká ... ... | Benares ... | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | 17th June ... | 20th " ... | 500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.) |
| | *Bi-weekly.* | | | | | |
| 49 | Jaipur Gazette ... ... | Jaipur ... | Mahávír Prasád ... | 11th, 15th & 18th June. | 16th & 21st " ... | 100 copies. |
| | MARATHI. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 50 | Subodh Sindhu ... ... | Khandwa ... | Lakshman Anant Prayági. | 15th June ... | 18th " ... | 293 " |
| | MARATHI-ENGLISH. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 51 | Nyáya Sudhá ... ... | Nagpur ... | Sadá Shiva Ramchandra Patwardhan | " " ... | " " ... | 450 " |
| | GORKHA. | | | | | |
| | *Weekly.* | | | | | |
| 52 | Bhárat Jíwan ... ... | Benares ... | Rám Krishn, Varmá, | 17th " ... | " " ... | [illegible] " |

## I.—Political and Foreign.

1. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th June, republishes from the *Muhammadan Observer* of Calcutta a short dialogue between Lord Lawrence and the Begam of Bhopal, in which his lordship asked the Begam if she saw the new harbour during her visit to Bombay, told her that the harbour would cost five lakhs and abruptly desired her to leave. Again, the *Mihr-i-Nimroz*, on the authority of the *Daily News*, states that when the Ranis of Manipur and their children were taken to Sylhet, they were dressed like common people, had not a pice with them, and that Major Maxwell has sanctioned a pension of Rs. 3 a month for each. Government officers should be more courteous to chiefs and princesses with whom they come in contact and a little more generous to the noble people who depend upon Government for support.

Mihr-i-Nimroz. June 14th, 1892.

Conduct of Lord Lawrence towards the Begam of Bhopal and treatment of the Ranis of Manipur.

2. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 16th June, regrets to notice that the inhabitants of Rámpur, who rendered important services to Government during the mutiny, have been allowed by it to be reduced to such difficulties and hardships. The Council of Regency has lately issued a *rúbkár* forbidding any interference on the part of the police with kite-flying, on the ground that the Council does not like to interfere with any old custom. The Rámpuris should be thankful to the Council for this favor. But the question is, why has the Council interfered with other more important customs? A new dress was forcibly introduced into the jail, which led to serious riots; the Muhammadan law has been superseded by a new code, which the people do not understand; and long-term prisoners have lately been removed to jails in British territory. The Council has introduced such important innovations, while it has been so anxious to preserve the old custom of kite-flying. It is to be regretted that the only native State in these provinces should be involved in such difficulties. It is difficult to understand why the Judges who tried the murder case have gone to Naini Tal to write their judgment. Of course the Lieutenant-Governor is at Naini Tal, and Major Vincent and other European officers of the Rámpur State have also gone there.

Oudh Punch. June 16th, 1892.

Rámpur affairs.

The *Hâmid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 14th June, urges that the Nawáb should be allowed to remain at Rámpur in order that he may receive practical training in the work of administration. His residence at Rámpur and control over the administration, though only nominal, would also satisfy and conciliate all his subjects. The inhabitants of Rámpur are not satisfied with any administration other than that of their ruler. General Azam-ul-din Khán's unpopularity was chiefly due to the Nawáb's absence from the State. The Nawáb has already made very fair progress in education. It is to be hoped Sir Auckland Colvin will, before his retirement, arrange for His Highness remaining at Rámpur and taking part in the management of the affairs of the State.

Hámid-ul-Akhbár. June 14th, 1892.

Suggestion regarding the residence of the young Nawáb of Rámpur in his State.

4. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th June, represents the Kashmir State as a Kashmiri woman attacked by two monsters marked Cholera and Famine and a snake marked Fire, and appealing to the Mahárája for help.

Colonel. June 16th, 1892.

Famine and cholera in Kashmir.

## II.—Administration.

5. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st June, expresses surprise that the *Panjáb Patriot* thinks that Indian landlords and manufacturers benefit by the fall in exchange, inasmuch as they receive Rs. 15 in England for wheat or other goods which cost them only Rs. 10 in this country. Obviously, the *Panjáb Patriot* labours under a great misapprehension. The English trade of this country is not in the hands of Indian landlords or any other class of natives. No Indian firms but Ralli Brothers are the exporters of wheat; similarly, other Indian goods are exported by English firms. Again, the *Panjáb Patriot* says that, in spite of the heavy loss which the Government of India has to suffer on account of the fall in exchange, there is always a surplus in the

Hindustán. June 21st, 1892.

*Panjáb Patriot* and the fall in exchange.

Imperial Treasury, and that the surplus is a conclusive proof of the prosperity of this country. The *Panjab Patriot* is mistaken. The Government of India makes both ends meet with difficulty and is unable to reduce the salt duty, though it desires to do so. The country, far from being prosperous, is fast sinking into poverty and both English and native statesmen admit that a large portion of the population has to put up with an insufficient quantity of food.

HINDUSTÁN. June 17th and 18th, 1892.

New Indian Currency Association.

6. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th and 18th June, sympathizes with the aims and objects of the new Indian Currency Association and urges the introduction of a gold currency into this country to prevent the loss by exchange.

URDU AKHBÁR. June 12th, 1892.

Alleged poverty of India.

7. The *Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, in a cartoon, represents India as a female beggar asking for alms at the door of a European.

HINDUSTÁNI. June 15th, 1892.

Mr. Nicholls, Sessions Judge, Benares, and the High Court.

8. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 15th June, observes that the Chief Justice condemns the procedure of Mr. Nicholls in the Benares murder case as "unprecedented in modern times in any part of Her Majesty's dominions." Again, the Judge is accused of having committed every conceivable irregularity in aid of the prosecution short of sentencing the prisoners to death without a trial. If native Deputy Collectors ever make any errors, they are very severely denounced. But their irregularities fall into insignificance compared with those of Mr. Nicholls. Sir John Edge does not doubt his honesty, but in view of the grave irregularities of which he has been guilty it will be dangerous to allow him to exercise the powers of Sessions Judge for a single moment. The action of the Local Government in regard to him is anxiously awaited by the public.

TOHFA-I-HIND. June 13th, 1892.

The same.

9. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th June, in commenting upon the same case, observes that the judgment of the High Court in the case will greatly raise the British reputation for justice in the eyes of the people. The case is more important than even the Wheeler case.

BHARAT JIWAN. June 20th, 1892.

Mr. Nicholls' application for the appointment of a commission.

10. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 20th June, says that Mr. Nicholls asked the Local Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the charges brought against him by the High Court. The Local Government told him to make any representations he desired to the High Court in the matter. This is as it should be. The High Court has frequent occasion to find fault with the proceedings of the Sessions Judges and reverse their judgments. If a commission were appointed on each occasion, there would be no end of commissions. The result of the Crawford Commission was a most unsatisfactory one, and that of the Wheeler Commission has not yet transpired.

ÁZÁD. June 17th, 1892.

Affairs in Garhwál.

11. A Garhwál correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 17th June, complains that the District Officer of Garhwál is guilty of high-handed and illegal proceedings, which are calculated to bring British justice into disrepute. Cases of bribery frequently crop up in the district, but the District Officer only punishes the receivers of bribes, although the givers are also liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code. Again, men who answer the calls of nature even at a reasonable distance from the town are fined Rs. 2 each by the Magistrate. The fines are unjustifiable, especially as there are no public latrines at the headquarters of the district. On the one hand, people are suffering from scarcity of grain and cholera; while on the other, the Magistrate aggravates their miseries by inflicting fines. Government and Munshi Aziz-ul-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, deserve praise for the supply of grain to the people, who are allowed to pay the price in the course of a year.

ROHILKHAND PUNCH. June 5th, 1892.

Alleged high-handed proceedings of the police in the imaginary theft case.

12. The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 5th June, in continuation of its previous article regarding the high-handed proceedings of the police in an imaginary theft case, proceeds to say that as soon as Chhadami Lál entered his house and told his son and other relatives what the head

constable wanted, they were struck with horror and asked Chhadami Lál to bribe the head constable and put a stop to further inquiries. Chhadami Lál first offers one Currency Note of Rs. 100 and then one more note of equal value to the head constable in private, but the latter indignantly rejects the offer, calls him names and threatens to torture his female relatives in a most objectionable way; Chhadami Lál then offers a note of Rs. 1,000, which is accepted with a show of reluctance and the police return to the kotwali, Chhadami Lál being required to write a note to the effect that he did not want further investigation to be made. The head constable told the Sub-Inspector what he had done. The Sub-Inspector praised him, patting him on the back, and sent for Chhadami Lál, who attended the police station with his son. The Sub-Inspector showed him his note regarding the suspension of further investigation and threatened him with prosecution under section 182 of the Penal Code, asking him if a theft had really been committed at his house. On his giving an answer in the affirmative the Sub-Inspector at once ordered him to be tortured in a cruel manner, and he soon began to cry from pain. A constable upbraided his son for allowing his father to be subjected to such ill-treatment, and advised him to purchase his release. The boy went home and forthwith returned with two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which he quietly placed before the Sub-Inspector with tears in his eyes. The Sub-Inspector put the notes into his pocket, and ordered Chhadami Lál to be set free. Chhadami Lál had to promise a *douceur* of Rs. 10 to the constable before the latter released him. At the instance of the Sub-Inspector Chhadami Lál recorded a report to the effect that, as he did not suspect any persons, there was no need for further investigation. He and his son were allowed to go home. The Sub-Inspector drew up a long report accusing Chhadami Lál of making a false report of theft with a view to defraud his customers who had mortgaged their jewellery to him and recommending him for prosecution under section 182 of the Penal Code. A prosecution was instituted, and Chhadami Lál was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by a European Magistrate.

INDIAN GRAPHIC. June 10th, 1892.

Proposal regarding the abolition of Gunnaur tahsíl in Budaun district.

13. A correspondent of the *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 10th June, protests against Mr. Alexander's recommendation regarding the abolition of the Gunnaur tahsíl in the Budaun district, on the ground that the measure would considerably add to the difficulties of the inhabitants of the tahsíl. As it is, the people are exposed to great inconvenience, inasmuch as they have to go to Budaun and Bareilly to appeal to the Collector and the Commissioner in revenue or rent cases. Again, the civil appeals of Budaun district are heard by the Judge of Sháhjahánpur and criminal appeals by the Judge or Additional Judge of Moradabad. If a resident of Gunnaur has cases pending in different courts at the same time, his trouble and inconvenience may be easily imagined. The inhabitants of Budaun would be very thankful if Budaun, which is under the control of the Commissioner of Bareilly, were also placed under the jurisdiction of the Judge of Bareilly in civil and criminal matters.

AGRA AKHBÁR. June 14th, 1892.

Munsif's Court-house at Etáwah.

14. The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th June, on the authority of an Etáwah correspondent, complains that the Munsif's Court-house at Etáwah being a very small building, pleaders and mukhtars have to sit in the verandah, which affords them little protection from the inclemencies of the weather. Hence the Court-house had better be enlarged.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. June 15th, 1892.

Revision of the establishment of district revenue offices.

15. A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th June, referring to the revision of the establishment of district revenue offices by Mr. E. B. Alexander, hopes that he will make a thorough enquiry into the matter. Since the introduction of Mr. Cust's scheme, work has largely multiplied, and it is impossible for the clerks to finish it during the usual office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. They have consequently to work extra hours every day, to their great inconvenience and injury to their health. Again, the rates of pay which they receive might have been adequate at the time when they were fixed by Mr. Cust. But they are quite inadequate at present, owing to the great rise in the prices of the necessaries of life. The condition of low-paid clerks is most miserable. They do not resign Government service simply because they

are unable to turn an honest penny in any other way. As it is, they have to live on insufficient quantities of food. But if they left the Government service they would have to starve. Hence it is to be hoped Government will both increase the establishment and enhance the salaries.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. June 15th, 1892.

Pleaders and Honorary Magistrates.

16. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th June, publishes a few more stanzas of Urdu poetry contributed by Mir Ikram Ali, a mukhtar at Cawnpore, who complains that the bar is overstocked and that the incomes of pleaders and mukhtars have greatly fallen off in consequence. Some of them possess only a smattering of Urdu and cannot correctly spell ordinary vernacular terms. Well-to-do persons who have received no education and are unable to understand the law have been appointed Honorary Magistrates and empowered to send people to prison.

JUBILEE PAPER. June 16th, 1892.

Assault committed by Amir Jahán Begam of Lucknow on a maid-servant.

17. A local correspondent of the *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th June, adverting to the assault committed by Amir Jahán Begam on one of her maid-servants, regrets to notice that her conduct is far from being satisfactory and that frequent reports have been recorded against her at the police station. However, as she belongs to the royal family, it is to be hoped the City Magistrate will not sentence her to imprisonment. A heavy fine will do.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK. June 18th, 1892.

Alleged ill-treatment of cholera patients at Naini Tal.

18. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 18th June, referring to the alleged ill-treatment of native cholera patients at Naini Tal, expresses surprise that such cruelty should be exercised in British territory and is unwilling to believe the rumours. An inquiry should be made by Government.

ALMORA AKHBÁR. June 18th, 1892.

Treatment of cholera patients at Almora.

19. A local correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 13th June, praises the *Naiyar-i-Azam* for drawing attention to the alleged ill-treatment of native cholera patients at Naini Tal, and complains that such patients were treated in the same way at Almora, although that station is not a summer retreat for Europeans. But it is believed that Mr. Molony, Deputy Commissioner, has lately told the police to discontinue the evil practice. A patient who may otherwise recover is sure to die if removed to a lonely place and cut off from friends and relations. Recently an old Muhammadan woman died of looseness of the bowels and pain in the stomach which had afflicted her for two months preceding her death. Though she did not die of cholera the police stopped all traffic in that part of the town in which she lived, to the great inconvenience of the public. Moreover, her body was ordered to be taken to the burial-ground by way of Dumtoli and not through the bázár, as if men living along the former route were not entitled to the same protection as those living along the latter route. Such precautions are unnecessary and cause a great deal of trouble and inconvenience to the people.

SARKHAIL PUNCH. June 7th, 1892.

An abkari inspector.

20. The *Sarkhail Punch*, a new paper started at Ballia, in its issue of 7th June, complains that an abkari inspector, whose pay is Rs. 100 a month, does not perform his work properly. He does not visit the distillery every day, but sends for and signs all papers at his house. When he wants any liquor he gets it from the contractor.

NYÁYA SUDHÁ. June 15th, 1892.

Loss of life by wild animals in the Central Provinces.

21. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 15th June, complains that in the Central Provinces 368 and 310 men were killed by tigers and other wild animals during the years 1890 and 1891, respectively, but that the humane Government of India still does not permit people to carry arms through timidity. It would seem that the Government desires that natives should continue to be devoured by wild animals.

22. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th June, says that obscene advertisements regarding the sale of aphrodisiacs were lately circulated by some Bombay traders with the vernacular newspapers in these provinces. The Local Government warned the editors through District Magistrates against circulating such advertisements with their papers in future. They ought to be very thankful to the Local Government for the warning. But it would be better if the Local Government also drew the attention of the Bombay Government to the issue of the advertisements by the traders at Bombay.

Obscene advertisements.

RIYÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR. June 16th, 1892.

23. A correspondent of the *Bhárat Sudasha Pravartak* (Farukhabad), for June, states that in the Central Provinces the headman in each village has been made responsible for its proper sanitation, a small sum of money being placed at his disposal for the purpose. He protects the supplies of drinking water, looks after the cleanliness of the village, and attends to other necessary sanitary matters. It would be well if a similar system of village sanitation were introduced into these provinces. Village panchaits consisting of well-to-do and influential persons should be appointed to give effect to the scheme. But of course no taxation should be levied as the condition of the rural classes is very miserable.

Village sanitation.

BHARAT SUDASHA PRAVARTAK. June 1892.

24. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th June, complains that, of late, cases of dakaiti have frequently occurred in the Etah district, the police, despite all efforts, being unable to check the evil. The police force in the district had better be increased.

Dakaitis in Etah.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR. June 16th, 1892.

25. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 21st June, publishes a letter from a correspondent, who praises English engineers for their skill in making roads and houses at Almora, and observes that Englishmen are really qualified to rule over the whole earth. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* observes that Englishmen really rule over this country with great ability. In the time of the native kings the people were exposed to many hardships, but those hardships have disappeared under British rule and the people have all sorts of comforts provided for them. The condition of the people has greatly improved. Although there is such an abnormal rise in prices, even the poorer classes are able to support themselves without any aid from Government. This is a very convincing proof of the prosperity of the country. In the Sambat year 1794 prices were lower than at present, but still there was a terrible famine in the country. Formerly all the wealth was in the possession of a small number of persons, but under British rule it has been distributed among all classes of people. Nothing could be a better proof of the success of British rule.

Success of British rule in India.

ALIGARH INSTITUTE GAZETTE. June 21st, 1892.

26. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 15th June, complains that native vakíls do not receive proper treatment at the hands of European Magistrates and Judges. Mr. Burkitt, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, mocks and threatens vakíls almost every day. In the course of the trial of the well-known Benares murder case, Mr. Nicholls called a vakíl a blind and mad man.

Alleged abuse of a vakíl by Mr. Nicholls, Benares.

HINDUSTÁNI. June 15th, 1892.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

27. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 15th June, says that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Lodging-house Bill, which was introduced into the Local Legislative Council on 9th March, has been circulated among municipal boards for opinion. Though the Bill consists of but nine short sections, it will prove a source of great hardship to citizens. It is intended to apply only to Naini Tal, but it is sure to be soon extended to all those places where the European population is comparatively large and the public health is not good. If it is passed in its present shape, the middle classes will be exposed to considerable hardship and the poorer classes will find it almost impossible to live

Lodging-house Bill.

HINDUSTÁNI. June 15th, 1892.

within municipal limits. The object of the measure is to prevent overcrowding in houses, but the Bill does not specify how much room is necessary for each man. If the Bill is wanted for Naini Tal its operation should expressly be confined to that place. If its extension to any town depends on the will of the Local Government or the chairman of the municipal board of the town, very evil consequences will follow from it at some places. The sanitary wants and requirements of one place are quite different from those of another, and this is the reason why special Acts have been passed for certain municipalities in Bengal and Bombay. The Bill is sure to be passed, as the sanction of the Secretary of State has previously been obtained, and public opinion is not properly represented in the Council. The municipal boards should thoroughly criticize the measure and freely lay their views before the Council. It will affect buildings occupied by the members of more than one family. The question is, what is meant by a family? The Hindu or Muhammadan idea of a family is quite different from the European idea. An English family is composed of a man, his wife and children, and does not include even his parents. But a native family may consist of a hundred persons. The word family should be clearly defined. It will be seen how the measure will affect the Hindu joint family system. Government will have power to extend the Act to any municipality on an application being made by the municipal board. But it is possible that a board under pressure from the authorities may make an application against the wishes of the citizens. In order to prevent such a contingency, provision should be made in the Bill to the effect that no application will be made by a board until three-fourths of the *elected* members are agreed. Moreover, the board should not have power to make an application until there is an abnormal increase in mortality owing to unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements. The rules framed by a board under the different clauses of section 5 may prove a great engine of oppression in the hands of municipal and police officials. Owing to the *parda* system, the inspection of buildings would cause great annoyance to people. Again, if a man received any guests who intended to stay with him for some time, he would be unable to keep them in his house until he obtained permission from the board. There is reason to fear that the rules made by a board, *i.e.*, by the official chairman and the subservient members, would be productive of general discontent in the municipality. The time has not yet come to introduce such sanitary laws as are in force in the great municipal towns of Europe, inhabited by most civilized and wealthy persons, into Indian towns, where people are very backward both in civilization and wealth. The measure in question may work well at Naini Tal, Mussoorie and other hill stations, but its extension to towns in the plains would induce a large portion of the population to remove from towns to villages, make Government liable to the charge of unnecessary interference with the private affairs of the people, and lead to deep and widespread dissatisfaction. Hence the Bill should be dropped, or at least the necessary changes should be made in its provisions. The *Hindustáni* quotes extracts from the articles in the *Naiyar-i-Azam* and the *Azád* regarding the alleged ill-treatment of cholera patients at Naini Tal, and observes that an idea may be formed from that ill-treatment of the hardships which will be caused by the Bill. The patients at Naini Tal appear to have been treated in a worse manner than even dogs. Government should make a thorough inquiry and inform the public how far the statements of the two newspapers above mentioned are true.

## IV.—Education.

Mihr-i-Nimroz, June 14th, 1892.

Government College at Ajmere.

28. The Ajmere correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th June, complains that the management of the Government College at Ajmere is very unsatisfactory. This year 26 candidates competed at the Entrance Examination, of whom only seven were successful; and of the 10 candidates who appeared at the First Arts Examination only two passed. It is believed that there is no proper division of work among the teachers. The teacher who is proficient in mathematics is employed in teaching English language and literature, and *vice versâ*. The principal of the College should give his attention to the matter.

## V.—Railway.

Najm-ul-Akhbár, June 16th, 1892.

Overcrowding in railway carriages.

27. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th June, expresses surprise that Government, which is so anxious to introduce sanitary reforms, does not put a stop to overcrowding in railway carriages. The Hardwár fair was forcibly dispersed with a view to prevent an outbreak of cholera, but Government takes no notice of the terrible overcrowding in railway carriages, especially on occasions of fairs. A shepherd shows more consideration to his sheep than do the railway officials to native passengers. Is not overcrowding objectionable on sanitary grounds? The prevention of overcrowding in railway carriages is more necessary than the improvement of village sanitation for the preservation of public health. Not more than eight passengers should be seated in a compartment during the cold, and not more than four during the hot, weather. The railway police should see that the carriages are not overcrowded; that the passengers are not ill-treated by railway officials, and that adulterated articles of food are not exposed for sale at the stations, and so forth. But as it is, the Government police are mere helpmates to the railway officials.

## VI.—Local and Miscellaneous.

Jám-i-Jámshed, June 5th, 1892.

Delay in payment of prices to landholders who supplied provisions to troops, Moradabad.

30. The *Jám-i-Jámshed* (Moradabad), of the 5th June, complains that the landholders who supplied provisions to the troops at Ganeshghát through the Tahsíldár of Moradabad, have not yet received their prices, and attend his office every day for the purpose in vain. They had better be paid at once, as daily attendance at the tahsíl interferes with their work.

Jám-i-Jámshed, June 5th, 1892.

Rámganga ferry contractor at Moradabad.

31. The same paper complains that the Rámganga ferry contractor at Moradabad greatly harasses those men who wade through the river, demanding tolls from them. But according to the terms of his contract he is not entitled to demand tolls from such men.

Almora Akhbár, June 21th, 1892.

Supply of water from a standpost at Almora.

32. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 13th June, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that men living in the Mission Compound at Almora take water from the standpost situated near Chinakhán during the greater part of the day, and that women who reside in the neighbouring villages have to wait at the standpost for hours in consequence. The Mission Compound has been provided with a standpost of its own, and all persons belonging to it should take water from that standpost.

Sarkhail Punch, June 7th, 1892.

An objectionable article in the *Sarkhail Punch*, Ballia.

33. The *Sarkhail Punch*, a new paper started at Ballia, in its issue of 7th June publishes an article which is immoral in tone though no obscene words are used.

Colonel, June 16th, 1892.

Municipal Secretary and anonymous letters, Moradabad.

34. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th June, complains that a wicked man, who appears to be a municipal employé, has lately been posting lots of anonymous letters under bearing covers addressed to the Tahsíldár and clerks in the Collector's office at Moradabad, some of them being complaints against Kazi Ibrar Ahmad, Municipal Secretary. Letters are not posted at the same place, and postal officials have not yet been able to discover the offender. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that many citizens are dissatisfied with the Kazi. A European had better be appointed Municipal Secretary in his place.

Allahabad,
*The 27th June* 1892.

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